of Bataan and Zambales, and last but not least in importance, the Arayat National Park in Pampanga.

It would be for the good of the Philippines to have a wider distribution of its population, and this can readily be accomplished when a workable plan which will interest the Filipino people in the acquisition of homesteads has been devised and put into practical operation.

Compared with the forests of the great lumber-producing countries of the world, the Philippines ranks first in regard to the ratio of forest to total land area, and sixth in forest extent. Philippine forests cover over sixty per cent of the land area, and are found in all provinces and the larger islands. Their economic value conservatively estimated reaches nearly unbelievable figures.

The stand of hardwood timber in the Philippines is as fine as any to be found. In these forests appear vast numbers of stately and gigantic trees of great height. From them come the many varieties of wood for which the Philippines is famous. A trip to one of these forests cannot but be a source of wonder and delight.

The forests contain timber well adapted for general use. Narra of two shades, yellow and red, the latter sometimes called Philippine mahogany, is particularly alluring. Camagon (Philippine ebony) is durable and valuable. Molave, ipil, and apitong are favorite woods for structural purposes. Tanguile and the lauans are known abroad as Philippine mahogany and these woods constitute the bulk of the lumber export of the Philippines. Pine is found in the higher alti-

tudes.

The Bureau of Forestry is in charge of the forest wealth of the country. It has wisely adopted a policy of conservation.

[6] **Section read by Mr. Arthur F. Fischer, Director of Forestry.**